

FOR

10. In comparative respect.
For talks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden*.
11. In proportion to.
As he could see clear, for those times, through super-
stition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human
policy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Your understandings are not bright enough for the exercise
of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*
12. With appropriation to.
Shadow will serve for Summer: prick him; for we have a
number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakef. H. IV.*
After O an expression of desire.
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shak. H. V. Prel. que.*
14. In account of; in solution of.
Thus much for the beginning and progress of the deluge.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
15. Inducing to as a motive.
There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for that
which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Till.*
In expectation of.
He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and
propagate: the father cannot stay any longer for the portion,
nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*
17. Noting power or possibility.
For a holy person to be humble, for one whom all men
esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard
as for a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*
18. Noting dependence.
The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened
room, depend for their visibility upon the dimness of the light
they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*
19. In prevention of; for fear of.
Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth for burning in mow. *Tuff. Husb.*
And, for the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day.
In this self place. *Shakepeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
There must be no alleys with hedges at the either end, for
letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor
at the farther end, for letting your prospect from the hedge
through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
20. In remedy of.
Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good for the
toothach. *Garretson.*
21. In exchange for.
He made considerable progress in the study of the law, be-
fore he quitted that profession for this of poetry. *Dryden.*
22. In the place of; instead of.
To make him copious is to alter his character; and to
translate him line for line, is impossible. *Dryden.*
We take a falling meteor for a star. *Cowley.*
23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.
Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up
English poet for their model, adore him, and imitate him, as
they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
24. Through a certain duration.
Some please for once, some will for ever please. *Roscom.*
Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced
that their thoughts are for four hours busy, without their
knowing it. *Locke.*
The administration of this bank is for life, and partly in the
hands of the chief citizens. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Since, hir'd for life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatso'er they cost. *Prior.*
The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot for a day. *Garth's Ovid.*
25. In search of; in quest of.
Some of the philosophers have run so far back for argu-
ments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were
any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has
been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men.
Tillotson, Sermon 5.
26. According to.
Chymists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly known,
by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*
27. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.
Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am for you. *Shakepeare.*
If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryden.*
28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.
How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their sleeps with thoughts, their brains with care,
Their bones with industry: for this, engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakef. H. IV.*
The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon

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- which counsel there are set, for our instruction, two marks. *Bacon.*
- For he writes not for money, not for praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*
There we shall see, a light worthy dying for, that blessed
Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*
He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable for
company. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
- Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I saw him, and contemn'd him first for you. *Dryd. Aureng.*
For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryd. Virg.*
Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*
Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their wools like mine for noble ends. *Dryd. Aureng.*
Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let
any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Fulton.*
29. Of tendency to; towards.
It were more for his honour to raise his siege, than to spend
so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Kneller.*
The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with the upside down, to show
Its inclination for below. *Swift.*
30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.
Ye suppose the laws for which ye strive are found in Scrip-
ture; but those not against which we strive. *Hooker, Preface.*
It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad
cause, when I have so often drawn it for a good one. *Dryden.*
Jove was for Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*
He for the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*
They must be void of all zeal for God's honour, who do
not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge's Sermon.*
Aristotle is for poetical justice. *Dennis.*
They are all for rank and foul feeding. *Fulton.*
31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.
Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,
That she thinks nothing else to fit for me. *Dennis.*
A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in this case, for
those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*
It is for wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man
may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God.
Tillotson, Sermon 4.
His country has good havens, both for the Adriatic and
Mediterranean. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Persia is commodiously situated for trade both by sea and
land. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
32. With intention of.
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, for rapine sent,
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*
Here huntmen with delight may read
How to chuse dogs for scent or speed. *Waller.*
God hath made some things for as long a duration as they
are capable of. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are courtes driv'n, who shed their matters blood. *Dryden.*
Such examples should be set before them, as patterns for
their daily imitation. *Locke.*
The next question usually is, what is it for?
Achilles is for revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by
means of Hector. *Pope's View of Epick Poem.*
33. Becoming; belonging to.
It were not for your quiet, nor your good,
Nor for my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakepeare's Othello.*
Th' offers he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*
Jests for Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*
Is it for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthorized by my supreme command! *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
His fire already signs him for the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden's Æn.*
It is a reasonable account for any man to give, why he does
not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no
mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*
34. Notwithstanding.
This, for any thing we know to the contrary, might be the
self-same form which Philo Judeus expresseth. *Hooker, b. v.*
God's desertion shall, for ought he knows the next
minute, supervene. *Deay of Pity.*
Probability supposes that a thing may, or may not be so,
for any thing that yet is certainly determined on either side.
South's Sermons.
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may
be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the
sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, for
any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have
caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

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35. For all. Notwithstanding.
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I
will be the more womanish; since I assure you, for all my
apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove
myself a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*
For all the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark
was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of Sep-
tember part thereof was blown up. *Kneller's History.*
But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew the footing found for all the flood. *Davies.*
They resolute, for all this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*
For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his great-
ness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*
If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the
emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented,
for all that, to let them govern at home. *Stillingfleet.*
I thought that very ingenious person has anticipated part
of what I should say, yet you will, for all that, expect that I
should give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*
She might have pass'd over all such petty business; but the
raising of my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, for
all her pertrials. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
36. To the use of; to be used in.
The oak for nothing ill,
The osier good for twigs, the poplar for the mill. *Spenser.*
37. In consequence of.
For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood. *Dryden.*
38. In recompense of.
Now, for so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*
First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for naught. *Dryd. Virg.*
39. In proportion to.
He is not very tall, yet for his years he's tall. *Shakepeare.*
Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Dryden's Juven. Sat. 13.*
40. By means of; by interposition of.
Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite,
were it not for the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God
alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not
for God? *Tillotson's Sermons.*
41. In regard of; in preservation of. I cannot for my life, is, I
cannot if my life might be saved by it.
I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him for my heart. *Shakepeare.*
I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I have thorough-
ly examined the papers pass'd upon the walls. *Addison's Spect.*
42. For to. In the language used two centuries ago, for was
commonly used before to the sign of the infinitive mood, to
note the final cause. As, I come for to see you, for I love to
see you: in the same sense with the French *pour*. Thus it is
used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was
by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and for, by wrong use,
appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.
Who shall let me now
On this vile body for to wreak my wrong? *Fairry Queen.*
A large posterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the count. *Spenser.*
These things may serve for to represent how just cause of
fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*
1. The word by which the reason is given of something ad-
vanced before.
Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
Old husbands I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*
Tell me what kind of thing is wit?
For the first matter loves variety less. *Cowley.*
Thus does he who, for fear of any thing in this world,
ventures to displease God; for in so doing he runs away from
men, and falls into the hands of the living hand. *Tillotson.*
2. Because; on this account that.
I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet
for that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish
them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:
They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous for they're jealous. *Shakepeare's Othello.*
Heaven defend your good souls, that you think

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- I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me. *Shakepeare's Othello.*
Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, for his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*
Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is
dead or faded; for that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth
into some preternatural substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. For as much. In regard that; in consideration of.
For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to con-
sider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in
men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to
length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem,
that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hooker, b. v.*
For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be
indulged the free use of spaw water. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
4. For why. Because; for this reason that.
Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces, that a camel might
well carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; for
why, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor unto battle, had
brought no greater pieces of battery with him. *Kneller.*
- TO FORAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]
1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.
Forage, and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh. *Shak. K. John.*
2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.
As in a stormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*
There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam
went abroad to forage for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd, or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor forage far, but short excursions make. *Dryden's Virgil.*
3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.
His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakef. Henry V.*
TO FORAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.
They will both strengthen all the country round, and also
be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should re-
volt; for without such it is easy to forage and over-run the
whole land. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- FORAGE. *n. s.* [from *foris*, German and French, from *foris*,
Latin.]
1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.
One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
2. Provisions fought abroad.
Some o'er the publick magazines preside,
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden's Georg.*
3. Provisions in general.
Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
- FORAMINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes;
perforated in many places; porous.
Soft and foraminous bodies, in the first creation of the
found, will deaden it; but in the passage of the found they
will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- TO FORBEAR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part.
forborn. [from *for*, Saxon. *for* has in composition the
power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as *forfever*,
and other powers not easily explained.]
1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.
The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves forbear. *Denham.*
2. To pause; to delay.
I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakef.*
3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.
He forbore to go forth. *1 Sa. xxiii. 13.*
At this he started, and forbore to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden's Juv.*
Who can forbear to admire and adore him who weighed
the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Chyene.*
4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient.
By long forbearing is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue
breaketh the bone. *Prov. xxv. 15.*
- TO FORBEAR. *v. a.*
1. To decline; to omit voluntarily.
Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his
displeasure. *Shakepeare's King Lear.*
So angry bulls the combat do forbear,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*
2. To abstain from; to thum to do.